Amusements, etc., This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATER. - At 14: "Much Ado About Nothing." At 1; "Blehard III." Edwin Booth. BOWERY THEATER .- "The Twelve Temptations." GRAND OPERA HOUSE. -At 14 and at 8: "Round

Niblo's Garden.-At 14 and at 72: "Lee and OLYMPIC THEATER.-At 14 and at 8: "Alhambra." Union Square Theater,—At 11 and at 8; "Ather-WALLACK'S TREATER.—At 11 and at 8: "Brother us." E. A. Seibern.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-Philharmonic Concert. Association Hall .- Popular Matinée.

St. James Theater.—At 21 and at 8: San Fran-TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. - At 25 and at 8:

Business Nonces.

CHRONIC DISEASES cured by electricity. It is 30 years since I introduced electricity into my practice, and with asto-iciding success. My new operating rooms are now real?. All forms of leiching success. My new operating rooms are now real?. All forms of electricity, electro-supretism, and galvanism shally administered and auto-plemented with medicines of a nutritions character when accessory. B. B. Foors, M. D. auther of Medical Common Sense, Plain Home Tails. &c., 130 Lexington-ave., N. V.

VALUABLE BOOKS.—Dyspepsia, its causes, symptoms, and how to care it without drugs. Vital Force, how wasted and how preserved; or, Abuses of the Sermi Functions, in causes, symptoms, edecks, and how to present and care them. Price, 50 cents. Address Home of Health, 39 West Twenty-sixth-ot., New-York. THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1873 (ready last January or early in February) will, in addition to its usual contents.

party or early in February) will, in addition to PORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPHS OF HORACE GREEKET. New Store.-J. T. Ellis, 1,246 Broadway, be-

JOUVEN'S INODOROUS KID GLOVE CLEANER BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. Best in the world. A LUXURIOUS HAIRDRESSING, —CHEVALIER'S INSURES MEN OF ALL TRADES AND OCCUPA-THE LOST ARTS, by WENDELL PHILLIPS, in

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DARLY TEIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. Semi-Weekly Tribune, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per an. Weekly Tribune, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum. Advertising Rates.

Daily Tennune, 30c., 40c., 50c., 75c., and \$1 per line.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 25 and 50 cents per line.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE, \$2, \$3. and \$5 per line.

According to position in the paper.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address. The Tribune, New-York. Advertisements received at up-town offices, 541 W. 52d-st., or 308 W. 23d-st., till 8 p. m., at regular rates.

THE TRIBUNE IN EUROPE. An office for Teinune Advertisements and Subscription is now open in London, No. 84 Fleet-st., E. C. All English and Continental advertisements intended for insertion in The New-York Teinunes should be sent direct to the London Office. Subscriptions for any period will be received at the same office, and single content of the nature page along the change. cried will be received at the eriod will be received at the obtained, opies of the paper may always to obtained.

Address The New York Tenutum, address 5: Freet-st., E. C., London.

New-York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1878.

QUADRUPLE SHEET.

Stringent measures have been adopted by the Freuch Government against Imperialism. ----- German emi-gration to America is increasing. ------ The Committee of Thirty of the French Assembly has asserted the constituent power of the Assembly.

Thos. C. Durant gave important testimony before the Wilson Crédit Mobilier Committee. - Freshets are reported in Pennsylvania and adjoining States.

the Tweed case. - Many factories in the lower part of the city are neprovided with fire-escapes. == Second-ave, Commissioners have decided that the city is entitled to moderate compensation from the Railroad Company. - Gold, 1121, 1121, 1121. Thermometer,

It seems that irregularities in the lessing of buildings as armories, for the National Guard regiments, are still common and costly. It is a little too early to say who has improperly description of the December storms in the profited by the leasing of Nilsson Hall, but it Bay of Naples and some account of the disasis safe to assert that the city has been swindled. ters in the Mediterranean. Something of the

Thus far the Tweed trial has developed little that is new relative to the frauds of the Ring. The present business of the prosecution seems to be to identify the warrants and to establish that they were for fraudulent accounts. The first attempt to connect Mr. Tweed with them was made yesterday on the examination of Messrs. Davidson and Garvey. Greatly to everybody's susprise, Mr. Davidson swore he had nothing to do with Mr. Tweed in any of his transactions, and Mr. Garvey was only able to swear that Mr. Woodward, with whom he dealt, gave him to understand that Mr. Tweed was aware of the swindle.

There will be a general murmur of approval of the decision of the House Committee on Post-Offices to reduce the rate of letter postage to two cents per half ounce. The expediency of the measure is another question entirely; but our traditions all favor the cheapest possible rate of postage; and when the reduction is once made, even tentatively, it will be impossible to put the rate up again. The Committee's figures relating to the circulation of printed matter through the mails are striking; and the argument against the passage of any such matter free, whether under franks or within the county where printed, is irresistible.

Here is certainly subject for congestulation. The Commissioners have decided that the Second-ave. Railroad must pay for the privilege of extending itself. Following the declaration of Mayor Havemeyer, that the city has rights which street railway companies are to be required to respect, this decision will be accepted as a happy precedent. It will not enable us to recover what has been already taken by these companies, but it insures that future corporations will not be able to play the freebooter in our best thoroughfares. The report decides that two and one-half per cent on their gross receipts would be a cheap compensation for the privileges these companies have obtained for nothing; and that the Second-ave. Company must pay \$1,000 a year rent for the franchise now acquired.

Either Senator Harlan or Mr. T. C. Durant has an irrepressible conflict with the truth. Mr. Durant furnished \$10,000 toward Mr. Harlan's election expenses in the Iowa Legislature when he was candidate for the Senate. Both are agreed so far. Mr. Harlan said in his newspaper, yesterday morning, that he did not know at the time the money was subscribed by Mr. Durant who sent it. Later in the day (still yesterday, remember) Mr. Durant testified that the \$10,000 was divided into two \$5,000 New-York checks by him, signed by him, and sent to the Hon. James Harlan, This is a dreadful mess for these honorable gentlemen to get into. There have been many irreconcilable contradictions of witnesses in this mystifying investigation, but this one of Messrs. Harlan and Durant is the worst yet.

to abolish the Electoral College, made in the fundamental principles of political economy, Senate vesterday, is a lucid and just state- it follows that there are but three ways

ment of the difficulties of the present electoral system of the United States. Popular opinion will very generally accept as correct the Senator's views concerning the cumbrousness and in- may be diminished. 2. The population and one-third within three years. Competition tricacy of the machinery with which we elect our President and Vice-President. He would, amount of paper currency now in use may behe says, elect the President by the direct vote of the people, as one community, regard-less of State lines, as the aggregated may decline. This last is by no means an unreavote of a State elects a Governor regardless of county and township boundaries. This is one of the various plans which have been suggested; and, though nothing can be done conclusively with the question at this time, the next Congress may practically solve the difficulty and rid the country of the Electoral College incumbrance.

Some of the gross mismanagement-to use a mild term-which characterized the building of the Union Pacific Railroad was laid bare yesterday in the Wilson Investigating Committee. Mr. Durant, who knows what he is talking about, says that the Crédit Mobilier Association, after building 238 miles of the road, divided a profit of \$4,500,000; and this plam was just in hand when their stock was "placed" so judiciously in Washington by Mr. Oakes Ames. Another significant fact in Mr. Durant's story is that some \$300,000 or \$400,000 were charged in a Suspense Account to the Union Pacific Railroad agents stationed at the National Capital. These men were "working up" the bill of 1864. "worked up" then? Still another point is the admission of this unwilling witness that if the Government aid and capital stock had been used as Congress directed, the road Dr. B. FRANK PALMER—Patent ARMs and Lags, 1,829 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia; 63 Green-st., Boston. would have needed only \$2,000,000 more to finish and equip it. Who is responsible for ment get back its share of the squandered

> From the account given by our London correspondent of the strike among the colliers of South Wales, it seems that if a more conciliatory spirit had been manifested by the workmen they would have placed their case in a better light. The employers, under pretext of a fall in the price of iron, gave notice of a deduction of ten per cent in the wages. They plausibly claimed that, as the men's wages had been increased when prices went up, it was no more than right that the wages should be diminished when prices went down. To prove the fall in prices they offered to submit their books for inspection. Instead of accepting this proposition, the workmen demanded that the whole question should be submitted to arbitration, and, upon the rejection of this demand, they struck work. By this course sixty thousand laborers have been thrown out of foreign countries in the adjustment of interemployment, and misery may be entailed on a population of several hundred thousand. The conduct of the men must be regarded as precipitate if not reckless; they have before them the prospect of a strike as long drawn out as the famous movement at Newcastle, and are without such favorable prospects of Success.

Foreign correspondence of The Tribune forms so large a feature of this issue that our readers may readily take an intelligent glimpse of many lands about the globe. England, Andrew Garvey and J. McBride Davidson testified in | Italy, Turkey, and Japan are represented in the letters printed on our ninth and twelfth pages. A London letter gives us some pleasant reminiscences of the late Viscountess Beaconsfield, as well as some references to the weather which are not so pleasant. England has been annoyed with the same sort of meteorological disturbances that we have had. The same may be said of Southern Italy; our Naples correspondence contains a graphic picturesque observances of the month of haps, because this expenditure is but the first nople; and our correspondent at Yedo gives that step-perhaps we should say plunge-we a comprehensive view of the situation of affairs in that interesting empire. It will be seen telegraphy. But while yet we are on terra that Japanese politics are simmering with the new elements which foreign intercourse have Treasury vaults, let us consider a few practiintroduced. When the statesmen of Japan cal points. Some of them are raised in the have settled the questions of finance, tariff, ex-territorial jurisdiction and the toleration of ple against the Postal Telegraph, made in other foreign religions, we may well congratulate columns by the Hon. David A. Wells. Others them on their substantial achievements in moral and political progress.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S BILL.

Mr. Sherman stands at the head of the Finance Committee in the United States Senate. His position in that body, and his relations to the President, give special significance to his bill for the resumption of specie payments and to his forcible and interesting speech in presenting it, which we printed on yesterday. The bill undoubtedly represents the views of the Finance Committee and probably of the Administration; and the speech will be accepted as the compact expression of the views of both. In one word, then, the fixed purpose of the President, and of the Finance Committee of the Senate, is seriously to undertake placing the finances of this country on a par with those of the other great nations of Christendom. The President's well-known These are not the days when "Uncle Sam is tenacity in pursuing a line of policy once resolved upon should therefore be a timely warning to every business man, having large outstanding engagements, to pursue a conservative policy. Those houses and those enterprises must surely be carried down by the shock of resumption that have large outstanding liabilities to be met hereafter on a gold basis. Wise business men, in view of this pronunciamento of the Finance Committee and of the Administration, will set their houses in order, will avoid overtrading, and will shun debt. To pursue this policy is to avert personal disaster, and to aid the Government in All argument is wasted upon anybody who lessening the financial shock which must precede any actual resumption of specie pay-

It is quite true that the fluctuations in the premium on gold are now to a great extent independent of the quantity of paper money in circulation. Gold has become an article of merchandise, and its money value is regulated by the same influences which control the prices of commodities. Though it cannot now be maintained, except in a broad and general sense, that the gold premium measures the depreciation of our paper money, it still remains a fact that the cause of the depreciation below the gold standard is the excessive amount of currency in circulation. Money, whether of gold or paper, is like every other article in this respect: the circumstances remaining the same if you increase its quantity. the quantities of other things for which it will exchange will be less. It is the same as with grain or cotton. If the crop is heavy prices fall. If the foregoing propositions are true, Senator Morton's speech on the proposition | and they are almost universally accepted as

in which specie payments can be reached and maintained by the United States: 1. The amount of paper money in circulation trade of the country may so increase that the come equivalent in value to gold. 3. The pursonable supposition. It has, in fact, been demonstrated that in the quarter of a century since the opening of the mines in California and Australia, the average price of commodities, calculated for long periods, has risen; which is exactly the same thing as to say that the purchasing power of gold has fallen. As the annual production of gold is still at the rate of one hundred million dollars a year, it is not | man knows that to his cost-what would the absurd to suppose that gold will continue slowly to depreciate.

If we apply the foregoing principles to Senator Sherman's bill, we shall find that the practical working of that measure will be to restore specie payments through a diminution of the volume of the currency, and an addition to the commercial supply of specie. Paper money will be paid into the Treasury for gold and for bonds, and only so much will circulate as investment, certain to cost more every year. will exchange freely for gold, the aggregate being in all probability somewhat less than the volume which now circulates at a discount of more than ten per cent. Should Senator Sherman's bill become a law, after the 31st day of December of the current year the Who were the Congressmen who were Secretary of the Treasury will be required to redeem legal-tender notes at par in gold, or should that be inconvenient, to give in exchange for them ten-year five per cent bonds United States bonds of that description now | empire. in the market are worth about par in gold, so this gigantic waste? How shall the Govern- that it is extremely probable that at first there would be considerable amounts of currency offered for redemption. But it is also clear that the amount of currency which could be returned to the Treasury would be limited. Enough would be held by the public for the wants of trade, for the rates of interest would be immediately affected should any very considerable sums be at once withdrawn for conallows the Secretary of the Treasury to reissue the notes which he may have redeemed, either in the redemption of bonds or in payment of the current expenses of the Gov-

> It may be asked how, under these circumstances, the volume of currency will be lessened. To this question it may be replied that with a specie currency, or a currency convertible into specie, the note circulation will the Government will have more of its notes presented for redemption, and the outstanding volume will be diminished. The Secretary will require a considerable reserve to have an income in excess of expenditures. Three years ago the specie balance in the Treasury was much larger than it is now; the surplus income was also larger, and the premium on gold was no higher. THE TRIBUNE then advocated a prompt resumption of specie payments, knowing that the Treasury was rich enough and strong enough to carry us through. Will those who ridiculed Mr. Greeley's views then, and who think the present project impracticable, give us a better plan? If not, let us go ahead with this one.

A SAFE THING NOT TO DO.

We are willing to admit that this is an age of progress. Also, we expect to keep up with it. Nevertheless we counsel a little delay in the matter of an expanditure of some sixty or seventy million dollars. More especially, peragain is told in a letter from Constanti- step in a new direction. When we have taken shall be fairly launched on the sea of postal firma, and our millions are locked up in the admirable presentment of the case of the Peoare suggested in the meaty correspondence between the President of the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Hon. Joseph Medill of Chicago. Nobody will miss others, who reads the transcripts offdispatches which show the incredible meddling and bother and wanton confusion forced into the busiest hours of that most delicate and complicated of organizations, the working telegraphic system of a Continent, by the intermittent but incontinent desire of some Secretary of War or other higher official to send his compliments to Boston or San Francisco.

For five years THE TRIBUNE has steadfastly and uniformly opposed Postal Telegraphy. Every year adds to the arguments against it. The money for this little escapade which is to make-somehow or other, we do n't exactly know how-cheap telegraphing for the million, will have to come out of the general pocket. "rich enough to give us all a farm," National waste means personal want of the wherewithal to pay taxes. Now who is it that uses the telegraph? About a thirty-second part of the population. Can the farmers of the whole country who send scarcely a message apiece in a year, afford to pay taxes to help the few city people who may possibly be benefited? Is this the greatest good for the greatest number? Perhaps the whistle may be bought for less than \$60,000,000; but the British Government, tolerably shrewd at a bargain, had to pay more than three times her first estimate. fancies that the United States could manage telegraphs or anything else more cheaply than private enterprise. Our Government work is always inferior and more costly than that of private citizens by from 25 to 50 per cent. True, Government could avoid its own duties and taxes on wire and lumber and manufacturing operations; but that means just so much lost revenue. The little saved at this spile would be wasted at the larger bung-hole. In Europe government telegraphy figures up a steady loss in expenditures of one-third more than receipts. There it has been proved conclusively that increased business cannot render low rates self-supporting. This fallacy-that telegraphing is like letter-carriage, profitable at low rates if only enough of it could be done-is no more true than of the business of the apple-woman who sold her fruit at less than cost. They know something about these matters, too, in Europe, where all expenses are at least a third less than with us, and one mile of wire reaches as many people as ten

Competition is the spur of private enterprise.

miles in this country.

this is abundant, it keeps down the rates. Notwithstanding all juggling with figures to the contrary, our rates are low, and have fallen compels also the adoption of economical inventions-which constitute the history of the business, and of most of the science of telegraphy. Three million dollars a year are expended in telegraph improvements and construction. Does anybody imagine that our Government would go and do likewise? It would expend that amount, doubtless. But how? Perhaps on the 25,000 additional " Post-' masters" that the postal telegraph would require. Not that any addition to their number would make it safe to send messages by them. If the mails are not safe-and every business wires be? If a telegraph company makes a mistake, we can mulct it in damages; if the Post-Office could be made similarly responsible about letters, its annual deficit would be doubled, and we would still hire an express company, as we do now, to take our packages when we want security.

To sum up. It cannot be wise to buy for a vast sum that which we don't want. It is a bad We don't desire a paternal government to do for us what we are doing very well for ourselves. We don't want a new army of postmasters. We object to espionage, and to a measure which proposes in so many words "that the originals of all messages shall be transmitted to Washington." We believe that no man with the interest of his country at heart, gine of political oppression: that may turn a

THE CASE OF MR. BROOKS.

We presume that the gentlemen implicated Ames with Crédit Mobilier stock are now their cases in the beginning, and trust to the charity of the world for placing upon them the most favorable interpretation they could be made to bear. If they had honestly version into bonds. The bill very properly acknowledged that they did buy stock, but declared that they paid for it with their own money, and saw no wrong in doing, so, many of their constituents would have been ready to believe them innocent, though perhaps foelish and imprudent. All those who spoke at all, however, before the inquiry began, strove to convey the impression that they had never owned any shares of this stock and never had any dealings with Mr. Oakes Ames, the story of McComb being a sheer invention generally be regulated by the magnitude of from beginning to end. When it is now disthe payments which we may have to make to covered that a number of these gentlemen have held the stock, and that others have been national balances. If much gold is exported, in negotiation for it, and that the denials, though some of them may have been true in letter, were all more or less false in spirit, suspicions are fixed more firmly than ever; and the world says, there must have been someof coin, and it will also be beneficial thing wrong in this business, or why so much deception about it?

Mr. James Brooks is one of the most conspicuous sufferers by this inconsiderate readiness to deny everything. When it was reported that he had been guilty of some corrupt transactions with the Crédit Mobilier, he made a heated defense of himself in the House of Representatives, wherein he said:

"I have never owned, directly, or indirectly, a single dollar or share of the Crédit Mobilier. . . . The reason why I did not own it . . . was because as Government Director I could not own any stock in the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and I did not feel it right or proper, when the laws of the country forbid me to own stock in the Pacific Railroad Company, to own indirectly, in another form, the stock of the Credit Mobilier."

And then Mr. Brooks went on to explain that the rumors respecting him undoubtedly arose from the fact that his son-in-law, Charles H. Neilson, had bought fifty shares of Crédit Mobilier, and paid for it \$5,233 33, in confirmation of which statement he showed the receipt of Sidney Dillon, President of the Crédit Mobilier, to Charles H. Neilson, for the amount specified. Mr. Brooks did not expressly say that he had nothing to do with this purchase by his son-in-law, but he managed to convey that impression. A few days afterward Col. McComb testified that Mr. Brooks had received 100 shares and transferred them to Neilson, and that he was present when Mr. Brooks afterwards urged Mr. Alley to let him have 50 more, in consideration of his services to the Company; Mr. Alley consented, and this additional stock, as he supposed, was likewise transferred to Neilson. All this Mr. Alley positively denied, and Mr. Brooks's eashier and business manager, Thomas B. Kingsland, wrote a letter in which he said:

"Mr. James Brooks loaned large sums of money to Mr. T. C. Durant at different times, and also to the Union Pacific Railroad. As his cashier and business manager I oust have made all the settlements and drawn all the checks and settled all accounts with Mr. Crane, Mr. Durant's manager, both for the loans and the Union Pacific Railroad. Mr. Brooks's check-book shows no check for \$10,000 to Mr. Durant, or \$5,233 33, and I never, acting for Mr. Brooks with Mr. Crane, paid for any 100 or 50 shares of the Crédit Mobilier for Mr. Charles H. Neilson. I am certain that Mr. Brooks could not have made any such large operations in money without his check-book or bank account showing it. They make no such showing."

But when Mr. Neilson was called this whole fabric of denial suddenly melted away. He frankly acknowledged that Mr. Brooks had bought the first hundred shares and caused them to be transferred to him. "The arrange-"ment was made simply by Mr. Brooks ad-" vancing the money . . . Mr. Brooks did the "business . . . Mr. Brooks originally mentioned the matter to me, but made no explanation "beyond saying he did not care to hold the shares himself . . . When I went to the office to get the stock I found it already paid for and in my name." Mr. Neilson further testified that with these 100 shares of Crédit Mobilier he received 822 shares of stock and five first mortage bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad, and about the same time, or shortly after, he received a cash dividend of \$9,000. Subsequently Mr. Brooks informed him that he "was entitled to 50 shares additional, and " told him to go and get it." He paid for these shares with money (\$5,233 33) borrowed from Mr. Dillon, the President of the Company, and to cover the loan he gave Mr. Dillon some of the Union Pacific stock which he had received as dividends. This is the only payment he ever made of this loan. In other words, he bought the second block of shares with part of the dividend he had received on the first. Mr. Neilson also declared that he had paid over to Mr. Brooks the cash dividend of \$9,000, and had given him in addition a part of his Union Pacific stock. The testimony of Mr. Neilson was clinched

by that of Benjamin F. Ham, Treasurer of the Crédit Mobilier, and H. C. Crane, Assistant Treasurer. Mr. Ham produced one of the books of the concern on which the name of Charles H. Neilson appeared immediately after an erasure, as the owner of 50 shares of stock. and though he had no recollection of what In telegraphing as in all other business, where name had been originally written there, he

admitted that "it might have been probable that Mr. Brooks's name was written instead "Neilson's, on account of the intimate connection of Mr. Neilson with Mr. Brooks; if "Mr. Brooks's name was written there first-"it was a mistake." Mr. Crane confirmed the contradictory letter of Mr. Kingsland, quoted above. He said:

"On the 24th of December, 1867, Mr. James Brooks paid me \$7,000 by a cheek, and gave me his draft for \$3,000, for which I transferred to Mr. Charles H. Neilson, at the request of Mr. Brooks, 100 shares of Crédit Mobillier and 200 shares of Pacific Railroad stock; I believe I delivered to him the same day five first mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad,"

Mr. Brooks cross-examined this witness for the purpose of showing that the check and draft were a loan to Mr. Durant, but Crane replied, "No, Sir; I swear positively it was for the stock; I made the entries myself;" and he produced a copy of the memorandum from his books, fully confirming his statement. Mr. Durant also declared that this transaction had no connection with any loan. He furthermore said that he had "never had any conversation with Charles H. Neilson," but sold these shares in question to Mr. Brooks; "Mr. Brooks, being a Government Director, did not want to hold the stock, and therefore bad it transferred to Mr. Neilson."

Some testimony was also taken as to the in this affair. Mr. Crane says the Crédit Mobilier shares were worth at least 200 at the time when Mr. Brooks bought the 100 shares in December, 1867, and Durant testifies that will favor a measure that may become an en- he had actually been offered that amount for them. They had risen to at least 350 when of the United States, dollar for dollar. The national election into the plebiscitum of an the additional 50 shares were obtained at par and interest, Feb. 29, 1868. The five first mortgage bonds were worth 85 cents on the dollar, and the railway stock, according to Crane, was worth not less than 50 cents on in the questionable transactions of Mr. Oakes the dollar. Mr. Brooks (or Neilson) therefore paid \$15,233 (including the stock transferred sorry they did not make a frank statement of to Dillon in satisfaction of the loan) and

received for it:

 100 shares Crédit Mobilier at 200
 \$20,000

 50 shares Crédit Mobilier at 350
 17,500

 Cash dividend
 9,000

Mr. Brooks has not yet made a formal explanation of this case; and we shall refram from further comment.

THE SAMANA BAY COMPANY. The fuller particulars of the Samana scheme

the full text of the treaty, show that our first statement of the privileges granted to Messrs. Stockwell, Hazard, Spofford, Fabens, and their associates was in no wise exaggerated. The concession transfers to them not merely the ownership of the public lands, but almost complete political sovereignty within the limits defined by the treaty, and rest of the Republic that if the adventure of the West Indies is expected hereafter to the southern coast of the island, has no harbor and is not in the path of trade. the Gulf of Mexico, and directly in the route cific. Samana has, therefore, advantages of not extravagant. Neither is it impossible that the productions of Santo Domingo itself may be rapidly developed by Yankee skill and enterprise. The island is well known to be rich in coffee, sugar, tobacco, indigo, costly woods, iron, salt, and perhaps it is rich in copper and gold. It wants nothing but men, money, and roads. All these, say the new Company, we can supply it. The promoters of the scheme are not confined to the Bay and Peninsula. They have the exclusive privilege of building railways, telegraphs, wagon-roads, and other internal improvements in all parts of the Republic, and they are to be aided with enormous grants of public lands. The result can easily be predicted. If the business pay at Samana all the most valuable portions of the country will soon be in the hands of the Company. They are to be exempt from taxes on their improvements. They are to make their own laws and appoint their own rulers. Thus a rich, active, well equipped, aggressive government will grow up side by side with a petty and poor one, until the weaker goes to the wall. This is the side of the picture which the Company holds forth to the public. The

Brooklyn Eagle, bowever, points out some of past in letting red-handed murderers go back the features of the reverse. The American people have emphatically declared against the annexation of West Indian territory, and here is annexation thrust upon them under a scarcely disguised pretense. Nobody doubts that the first object of the Samana Bay Company will be to obtain the formal protection of the United States; the next will be to lease to our Government a naval station in the Bay where Congress has decided that we do not want a naval station, and so to make the National Treasury pay the whole or nearly the whole expense of the venture. And then annexation will be pressed as a matter of course. Stock will be "placed where it will do most "good." Congress will be manipulated as it was in the Pacific Railroad case. We shall have a new gigantic scheme of jobbery and a new scandal. We trust that the people and the Government will take a firm stand just here, and let

the Santo Domingo adventurers know that the United States takes no part in their enterprise. They have bought their lease from a potentate whose power to sell may be questioned. Mr. Baez holds office at present by no title except a simple resolution of the Senate; the term for which he was chosen expired some time ago. and he thought it best not to allow another election. If the title of the Samana Bay Company should bereafter be disputed, they must look for protection not to us, but to the laws and courts of Santo Domingo. If Mr. Baez find himself in trouble, Messrs. Stockwell. and Spofford, and Oliver Ames must not ask the President to send a few men-ofwar to his relief. There must be no United States protectorate over either the Samana Bay merchants, or the Dominican Republic from which these gentlemen hold their charter. They have made their purchase as

men of business, and it is as a matter of business solely that we have to regard it.

A TIMELY ORDER.

The Executive Order relating to Federal officers holding State positions, published tostatements already given, and demolished the day, has been anticipated. In New-Orleans, where the most mischief has been wrought by mixing Federal and local politics, removals and resignations have been quietly and discreetly made with express reference to what was about to happen. But the official promulgation of such an order will have an excellent effect on the morale of the office-holding corps generally. Men in Federal office have too often made their official honors and position serve as a means of leverage for other and ulterior purposes. The President's order notifies to them that they cannot accept State, county, or municipal office and still keep that which the National Government has conferred; there can be no shuffling here; an acceptance of one place vacates the other, with a few unimportant specified exceptions.

But perhaps the best effect of the rigid enforcement of this new rule will be to separate to some extent national and local politics. If, as the President says, the discharge of Federal and State official duties is incompatible with the spirit of our institutions, the use of value of the shares, stock, and bonds involved | power and influence of Federal patronage and office in local politics is also pernicious and unfair. We do not look for any order to restrain officials in this abuse of their position, but their withdrawal [from competition for subordinate places in municipal governments, State Legislatures and local boards of control will have its influence on the men who have been willing to "run" all the offices and all the politics of the country. When the Postmaster at Podunk learns that he cannot go to the State Legislature and leave his clerk in charge of the mails for the Winter, he will find that he does not care half so much as he did about controlling the Podunk primaries. Certainly we shall be spared the scandal of seeing Deputy-Surveyors, tide-waiters, and Custom-house officers generally sitting in the Legislature, as they have in Louisiana, making laws for the State and choosing United States Senators. Nobody wants to deprive men who hold office under the National Government of their legitimate share in the duties and obligations which rest upon every citizen of the Republic; but decency and just regard for the rights of their fellowcitizens ought to restrain them from throwing their share of the national influence into the which we publish this morning, including scale of domestic politics. The Executive Order will have its significance with the men who have packed conventions and primaries with their official retainers; and we thank the President right heartily for his timely interference.

THIRTEEN MURDERERS.

An article on another page brings before us the startling fact that the Tombs prison gives them such extraordinary grants in the at this moment contains thirteen homicides. Three are under sentence of death, one succeed they may easily become the controlling | is awaiting a new trial from the disagreement power of the whole island. The Peninsula of of a jury, and the remaining nine have Samana comprises about 250 square miles of not been tried. They are of every fertile land on the north-east end of the island, class and type of society, from the and along its southern length, sheltered from jeunesse dorée of the metropolis to the all winds, lies the Bay to which the commerce most stupid offspring of poverty and vice. There is the politician, the stock broker, resort. The old capital of Santo Domingo, on the pander, the burglar, and the rough. The murders they have committed were from causes as various as the actors. Avarice, But Samana Bay is at the opening of the jealousy, revenge, whisky, and pure brutality Mona passage, the chief eastern entrance to had each their part in the matter. There was but one point of sympathy which unites them which, if the Panama Canal should ever be all, and that is a contempt for human life opened, would be followed by the ships which caused them to kill their neighbor and of Europe and the Atlantic States of the jeopard their own necks, rather than to give Union in attempting this short cut to the Pa- up some darling passion of their own. Selfishness, which is the final cause of all crimes, is situation for an entrepot of commerce, and in its lowest and most bestial form, the moving the expectation of the Company that it will spring of all murders. There is always this soon be a resort for the vessels of many na- sordid taint about them, whether committed tions and the center of a thriving coasting with the rapier on a dueling ground for a trade with the various West India Islands is point of honor or with a slung-shot in a dark alley for a pocket-book. A murder is essentially a dishonest act. What is to be done with our thirteen mur-

derers? is a question which commends itself to all thoughtful people. Every one of these unfortunate men has strong hopes of yet cheating the law and going free. If they were all found guilty and all condemned, the successive shocks of their execution would impress the city and the country painfully and injuriously. Such a thing would embolden the nervous and the sentimental to a clamor against hanging, which perhaps would do little toward an end we sincerely desire, the abolition of the death penalty, but would be much more likely to weaken the hands of justice and give a new run of impunity to crime. It is not in the interest of the murderers that we condemn the gallows. It is not because we believe in hanging that we demand the punctual and rigid fulfillment of the law. But in some way, the certainty must be established that murder shall be punished promptly and severely. It is the surest way to encourage crime to allow laws to remain unexecuted on the statute book. A tacit revolt against the gallows has resulted for some years to society. This is unworthy of any civilized people. If we retain the gibbet, it should be the solemn symbol of an inexorable justice, and not a harmless scarecrow. If, after due deliberation and inquiry, it is found to have lost its supposed virtue, then let it be abolished and some more effective means of punishment be devised. But whatever the law may be, it should be religiously executed as long as it remains un-repealed.

We read of an elopement remarkable for some of its particulars, which has just agitated Newton. Mass. A young married man named Train had in his employ a young woman, Miss Norris, with whom he fell in love. The pair determined to elope during the absence of Mrs. Train. The trunks were nearly packed; the carriage was at the door; everything, in short, was about ready for the guilty flight, when, in the most provoking manner, the injured wife made her appearance. But the wicked husband was equal to the emergency. He unblushingly avowed his purpose of flying with Miss Norris, and, in order to make things pleasant, locked his wife up until he had finished packing, when the guilty couple drove had finished packing, when the guilty couple drove away to the station, and thence vanished into infinite space, with a good deal of porrowed money. The last-mentioned fact has stimulated pursuit, and there is some hope that Train may be caught and served as he served his mitoriumate wife. Such is the story as we find it and at edd one it is. We the story as we find it, and an edd one it is. We have heard of locking up to provent an elopement, but never before of a locking up to premote one.

When Boston, after her great disaster, met offen of assistance from various quarters with the assurance that she did not need it, and could rely upon her own resources to confront the emergency, we confess that we were not sure that her local pride had carried her too far. We are now informed, however, that "the Winter is wearing away without a shadow of distress." Some appeal to Congress for aid did receive the sanction of the Boston people, but this, it is now supposed, will be confined to the remission of duties on goods that were destroyed. The proposition to remit duties on building materials will not be further urged. Boston nobly declines to take any aid which she does not require.